

DESCRIPTIONS OF BRACONIDÆ

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GENUS ALLODORUS Foerster.

This genus, which has not heretofore been recorded in the Nearctic fauna, may be separated from *Triaspis* Haliday by the presence of at least a stump of the cross vein in the anal cell, by having the fourth and fifth tergites narrowly visible, and by the more or less convex venter. (In *Triaspis* the venter is concave.)

Characters Common to the Nearctic Species.

Black; legs ferruginous except the brownish posterior tibiae and tarsi; wings hyaline, venation dark brown or black; front shining, sparsely punctured; mesoscutum and meso-prescutum shining, sparsely punctured; notauli foveolate; the base of the propodeum with two shining areas; posterior face irregularly reticulate; the depressed area between the mesoscutum and scutellum with a strong median carina; mesepisternum shining, sparsely punctured; depression before the carina between the mesepisternum and the mesepimeron foveolate; third antennal joint a little shorter than the second; ocelli in a little less than an equilateral triangle; the postocellar line much shorter than the ocellocular line; ovipositor about the length of the abdomen.

Table to the Nearctic Species

Face shining, very sparsely punctured; supraclypeal foveæ shallow; clypeal suture uniformly strong; the striæ of the third tergite straight, parallel and covering the entire surface..... *fiskei* (Rohwer)
 Face more closely punctured laterally and more or less rugulose medially; supraclypeal foveæ strong; clypeal suture poorly defined medially; striæ of the third tergite oblique laterally, and more or less concentric apically with a median area which is usually nearly transversely striate
 -*tomoxiæ* Rohwer

Allodorus fiskei (Rohwer). *Triaspis fiskei* Rohwer, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 45, No. 1991, 1913, p. 535.

Allodorus tomoxiæ new species. Length 4.5 mm. for both sexes. The female agrees with the above mentioned characters. The males have the head slightly paler than the females often having the face entirely reddish yellow; otherwise they agree with the females.

Falls Church, Virginia. Described from three females (one type) and three males (one allotype) recorded under Bureau of Entomology number Hopk. U. S. No. 10122, which refers to note stating that this species is parasitic on the larvæ of *Tomoxia lincella* feeding in brashy wood of *Liriodendron* stumps. Material collected and reared June 22, 1912, by S. A. Rohwer.

Type: Cat. No. 19096, U. S. N. M.

GENUS NEOPHYLAX Ashmead.

This genus belongs to the Agathinæ as defined by both Ashmead and Szepligeti. In Szepligeti's table to the genera of the Agathinæ it runs to the genus *Megagathis* Kriechbaumer but differs from the description of that genus in having the depression above the antennæ with a margining carina and in having the second segment without any sutures.

Neophylax snyderi Ashmead. *Female*: Length 7 mm. Ferruginous; antennæ, extreme apices of the posterior tibiæ and the posterior tarsi, black; wings hyaline, slightly dusky, venation yellowish; costa and stigma black. Prescutum defined by foveolate furrows; depression between the scutum and the scutellum with three longitudinal rugæ; the dorsal and posterior aspects of the propodeum separated by a sharp carina, the dorsal aspect with four longitudinal carinæ which define three rectangular areas, the median one narrower than the lateral ones, the posterior aspect with five rectangular areas the median one slightly broader, dorsally; abdomen shining, second tergite nearly as long as the first.

Luebo, Congo. Described from one female collected by T. W. Snyder.

Type: Cat. No. 14162, U. S. N. M.

Macrocentrus ægeriæ, new species. Of the described species this is more nearly allied to *mellipes* Provancher, but may be distinguished from that species by the sculpture of the prescutum.

Female: Length 8 mm.; length of the ovipositor 8.75 mm.; length of the antennæ 9.5 mm. Anterior margin of the clypeus broadly, gently, arcuately emarginate; head below the antennæ shining, with sparse, widely separated punctures which become closer in the median area above the antennæ; posterior orbits shining, practically impunctate, except for the setigerous punctures; postocellar line about one-sixth shorter than the ocellular line; scutum and prescutum shining, the scutum medially with a few large punctures; notauli well defined, foveolate, reticulate where they meet; scutellum shining, with a few distinct setigerous punctures; depressed area between the scutum and scutellum with eleven strong rugæ; propodeum transversely irregularly striate, anteriorly the striations are finer and there is a tendency towards reticulation; mesepisternum shining with uniform, widely separated distinct punctures; first and second tergites with longitudinal striæ; on the first the striæ form an elliptical-shaped median area; the third and following tergites practically impunctate; second abscissa of the radius but little shorter than the first transverse cubitus; nervulus post-furcal by half its length. Black; palpi and tegulæ brownish; mesosternum, lower part of the mesepisternum, spot on the mesepisternum and legs except the posterior tibiæ and tarsi, rufous; the apices of the four anterior legs paler; the posterior tibiæ and tarsi brownish black; a narrow pallid band at the base of the tibiæ; wings hyaline, iridescent, venation brownish.

Greenville, South Carolina. Described from one female recorded under Bureau of Entomology number Hopk. U. S. No. 11128a, material reared May 5, 1913, by Carl Heinrich. This species is parasitic on the larva of (*Sesia*) *Ægeria castaneæ* Busek.

Type: Cat. No. 19085, U. S. N. M.

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